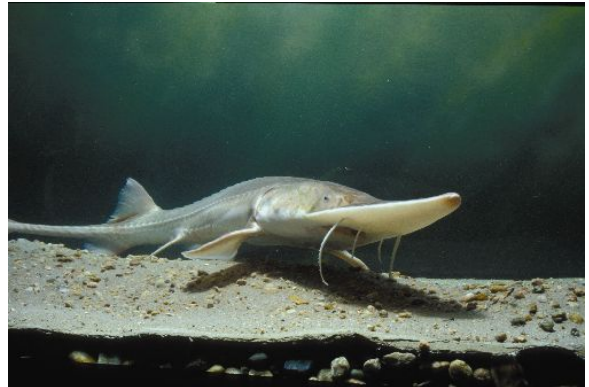


## Region 4 - North Central Montana

### *Pallid Sturgeon Recovery in the Middle Missouri River* (Bill Gardner)

A small population of pallid sturgeon (an endangered species) exists in the 240-mile reach of Missouri River from Morony Dam to the Musselshell River near Fort Peck Reservoir. A stocking program was initiated in 1998 to preserve the gene pool and begin to repopulate the species in this recovery area. The goal is to build the population to about 1000 adult pallid sturgeon by 2025.

This year the pallid sturgeon recovery program was fairly successful and we stocked totals of 38,608 fingerlings and 4,479 yearling pallid sturgeon in this reach. Since 1998 we have stocked seven year-classes, totaling to 90,197 hatchery pallid sturgeon. Survival success of the stocked pallids has been variable with the 1997 year-class having a high survival rate of 26% after eight years in the wild. However, the survival assessment for the 2001 year-class indicates that this year-class was a total loss. The survival success of the other five year-classes is unknown at this time, but further monitoring will provide information in upcoming years. The growth rate of these juvenile pallid sturgeon has improved somewhat over last year, with the 10-year-old fish now averaging 27.5 inches fork-length and weighing 2.6 pounds.



### Middle Missouri River Fisheries Survey

Sauger have been receiving considerable attention by fisheries crews because of the sharp declines first reported during the late 1980's. The 2007 electrofishing surveys indicated that sauger are at very good numbers from Coal Banks Landing and on downriver. Numbers in the Fort Benton area showed significant improvement and were 127% of the longstanding average here. Sauger numbers in the uppermost area near Morony remain exceptionally low. Since 2002 we have noted that sauger numbers remain good in the lower reach and are gradually improving in the mid to upper portions of the middle Missouri River.

Sauger spawning success appeared to be excellent both in 2006 and 2007 with several age-0 fingerlings sampled in downstream areas. A portion of the juvenile sauger population tends to migrate from the lower river-reach and move upriver, gradually taking residence several miles upstream. Consequently, strong downstream populations should enhance this natural cycle.

### Middle Missouri River Creel Survey

An angling creel survey completed for the Missouri River between Morony Dam and Roads end (near the Fort Peck delta area) was completed this year. A total of 523 anglers were interviewed and they reported catching 1,619 fish comprised of 18 species. Goldeye were the most common species caught, composing 36% of the total catch followed by sauger at 15% of the catch. The most common game fish caught in

the upper river (Carter Ferry area) was smallmouth bass averaging 0.29 bass/hr. Downstream in the middle reach, channel catfish were the most common game fish caught at the rate of 0.12 catfish/hr. Below Judith Landing, in the lower section, sauger and channel catfish were nearly equal with anglers catching these two gamefish at the rate of 0.16 fish/hr. Finally, for the section below Robinson Bridge, channel catfish were the most common gamefish caught by anglers at a rate of 0.08 catfish/hr. Preliminary information indicates that overall angling catch rates for all fish were similar between that reported for the 2003 and 2007 surveys (0.60 vs. 0.65 fish/hr), however, the overall 2007 angler sauger catch rate (0.10 sauger/hr) was double that reported for 2003 survey (0.05 sauger/hr).

### ***Canyon Ferry Reservoir (Steve Dalbey)***

Reward tags in walleyes! That's right, in 2007 anglers had the opportunity to catch a limited number of walleye and if lady luck was around, get a little gas and beverage money for the next trip. When the tag was returned to FWP with date and location of catch, length of walleye and if the fish was harvested or released, a \$75 check was in the mail.

Reward tag studies have been around a long time and have been used extensively to determine waterfowl harvest through the use of reward duck and goose bands. The primary objective of reward tagging walleye in Canyon Ferry was to accurately determine angler harvest rates of walleye. The amount of \$75 was determined to be the dollar value that nearly 100% of anglers would follow up and return the tag for the reward.



To the dismay of some, the 20 walleye limit has remained in effect since the Fisheries Management Plan was written in 2000. The plan forecasted that walleye would consume the limited prey (yellow perch and suckers) and stunt out. The first prediction has proven accurate as prey abundance is near record

lows while an explosion of stunted walleyes has yet to pan out. In fact, walleye are the only species in the reservoir that has successfully met management plan targets. The question that biologists want to answer is, "through harvest, are anglers responsible for maintaining the walleye population and preventing the unwanted stunting?"

That's where the reward tags come in; FWP has been tagging fish for a long time realizing that some unknown percentage of these tags are returned on any given year. Assuming that nearly 100% of anglers will report the reward tag, biologists will now be able to determine what impact angler harvest is having on the walleye population in Canyon Ferry Reservoir.

Biologists along with some awesome volunteer assistance tagged 164 walleye in spring traps. Through the course of the summer, 100 reward tags were caught and returned to

FWP by anglers (one reward tag was caught by FWP in other population surveys). Analysis of the reward tagging data is ongoing, but it looks like the walleye harvest rate for 2007 was right around 50%. The walleye tagging study (including the reward tags) will continue through 2008, so keep your eyes out for the bright orange reward tags next year.

In an effort to enhance yellow perch spawning and rearing habitat, FWP continued using recycled Christmas trees to construct underwater reefs. This successful cooperative project was started in 1997 and has involved FWP, Walleyes Unlimited, Townsend Chamber of Commerce, the City of Helena, and area anglers and sportsmen. Over the past 10 years over 20,000 Christmas trees have been placed in the reservoir to provide additional perch spawning habitat.

A new twist in 2007 involved the use of DNRC helicopters to deploy the bundled trees. Biologists and volunteers traditionally construct and place the tree structures on the ice. During the spring thaw the trees drop through the ice and are readily available for the perch spawn. Last winter, due to other time conflicts, all the trees did not get placed prior to ice-out. On a whim, FWP managers contacted DNRC to inquire about the use of a helicopter to place the trees in the reservoir (using boats/barges is not a cost effective way to deploy the trees). DNRC liked the idea and used the opportunity to train ground crews for the upcoming fire season. Using one chopper roughly 1,000 trees were placed in the reservoir in 4 hours - a task that would have taken a week or more by boat!

Volunteering is an excellent opportunity to learn more about fish management and trends on Montana's most popular reservoir. Volunteers are always welcome for the Christmas tree project, walleye tagging, or for any other fish population surveys that take place throughout the year. If you are interested in volunteering for any ongoing projects, contact the Canyon Ferry Fish Biologists at 495-3260.



### ***Hauser Reservoir***

The 2006 prediction for Hauser was that rainbow fishing would dramatically improve in 2007; how did we do? Hauser rainbow fishing jumped to a four-year high nearly doubling the 2006 catch rate. In large part, this was due to the number of hatchery rainbow trout that were stocked in 2006 and 2007. Near the end of September, Hauser receives nearly 150,000 rainbows from the Great Falls hatchery. Biologists have been marking these fish for several years and have determined that survival of these little hatchery rainbows is better when they are stocked at a larger size (preferred size is 8"). As long as the hatcheries can keep up with the increased demand for large rainbows, the Hauser fishery is in good shape.

We reported in 2006 that walleye abundance in Hauser hit a record high. Walleye

abundance hit another record high in 2007. It appears that walleye from Canyon Ferry are easily flushed through the dam into Hauser. Although this is exciting news for walleye anglers, it presents serious management problems for biologists trying to manage Hauser as a multi-species fishery. Hauser does not have the forage to support current walleye densities as yellow perch and suckers are at or near record lows. The result of this is that many of the small walleye die over the winter months and the walleye that do survive grow extremely slow.

A pleasant surprise in 2007 was the spring fishing on Lake Helena. This shallow 2,100-acre lake warms early after ice-off and fish of all varieties are attracted to the early productivity of the lake. Reports of successful fishing for rainbow, walleye, brown trout, and a few magnum perch were fielded from May through June.

A Pennsylvania Power and Light Montana (PPLM) funded study to determine fish loss over and through Hauser Dam continued in 2007. This study is using hydroacoustics (expensive sonar) and netting to determine how many and what kind of fish are being flushed over the spill gates and entrained through the power generating turbines on Hauser Reservoir.

A new state record mountain whitefish was caught in Hauser Reservoir by Helena angler Walt Goodman. The new state record edged the old record by two hundredths of a pound. The whitefish was 23 inches long, and weighed 5.11 pounds. Goodman claims he caught the fish while trolling a rainbow-sided Rapala. Mervin Fenimore of Libby caught the old record in 1987 when a fish weighing 5.09 pounds was taken from the Kootenai River, below Libby Dam.



### ***Holter Reservoir***

Holter Reservoir remained a popular destination for anglers in 2007 starting with the spring rainbow fishery in April. Rainbows once again congregated along the shorelines of Holter, primarily around the boat ramps where angler success was high. Holter rainbow catch rates hit a 19 year high in 2007 remaining high throughout the summer. Boat anglers and shore anglers alike reported excellent catch rates throughout the lake.

Rainbow congregating along the shorelines and boat ramps provide an efficient opportunity for biologists to collect eggs for the hatchery system. Biologists took 283,000 Eagle Lake rainbow eggs from Holter in 2007. These eggs were hatched and reared at the Lewistown hatchery and many come back to Holter as well as other waters in Region 4 (Great Falls Area). In 2007, the

Lewistown hatchery was back in full production and Holter received 126,000 Eagle Lake and 113,000 fall release Arlee rainbows.

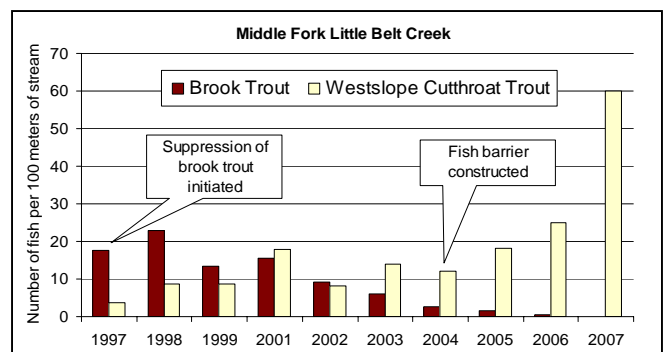
The tailrace fishery below Hauser dam has proven to be one of the sweetest sleeper fisheries flying under the radar of many. Helena anglers discovered this fishery in the late 90's and guides and outfitters were soon to follow. The early spring months are popular as spawning rainbow congregate in the reach from the dam to Beaver Creek. However, the fall months are often overlooked as the brown trout and walleye (yes walleye) congregate below the dam. The brown trout are up there preparing to spawn but the walleyes are moving in to take advantage of the abundant small trout and whitefish. If you decide to fish this area, just remember to read your regulations. This section falls under the Missouri River fishing regulations with a few exceptions. The walleye limit in Holter applies for this reach of river.

Walleye fishing in Holter was the best it has ever been in terms of angler catch rates; 2007 marked the highest angler catch rates in the 22 years since FWP started this monitoring. Relative abundance, as measured in fall gillnets, was the second highest on record. Holter contains good walleye age class diversity with very high densities of small walleye. Additionally, abundance of walleyes larger than 26 inches was high in the fall of 2007.

### ***Westslope Cutthroat Trout (David Moser)***

2007 was a busy year for WCT restoration in North Central Montana. In region 4, FWP works cooperatively with the United States Forest Service to protect remaining populations of WCT and restore WCT to historically occupied habitats.

Since its inception, the cooperative work program has protected WCT populations in 40 miles of habitat in 14 streams by suppression/elimination of non-native trout species and construction of 8 fish barriers. In addition, genetically pure native WCT have been transplanted into headwater streams to establish 6 new populations in 8 miles of habitat above natural barrier waterfalls.



*Response of native westslope cutthroat trout to removal of non-native brook trout in Middle Fork Little Belt Creek*

One of the cooperative projects has focused on the South Fork Judith River (SF). The SF lies in a relatively untouched valley that is highly accessible to local communities but affords hikers and anglers something akin to a remote wilderness experience. In 2006, a concrete barrier was constructed to protect 25 miles of stream from rapidly increasing levels of hybridization with rainbow trout and displacement by non-native brook trout. In late 2006 and 2007, after construction of the fish barrier, non-native fishes (rainbow trout, hybrids, and brook trout) were removed from approximately 16 miles of stream in the SF drainage using electrofishing equipment. In addition, hatchery reared WCT (Washoe Strain) were transplanted to the newly vacated habitat to prevent rapid recolonization of remaining

brook trout and to try to “swamp” out the majority of the remaining rainbow genes. The objective is for the SF upstream of the barrier to hold WCT of greater than 95% genetic purity. This project is unique in that it allows for movement of WCT populations between tributaries in the SF while protecting them from upstream invasion of non-native fishes.

Other projects included the continued removal of brook trout using electrofishing equipment in Big Coulee and Middle Fork Little Belt Creeks (Highwood Mountains). After, three years of electrofishing, brook trout have nearly been eliminated from Big Coulee Creek and entirely eliminated from Middle Fork Little Belt Creek (see accompanying chart) above constructed fish barriers. WCT populations in both these drainages have responded to brook trout removal with increases in WCT numbers of over 300%.

The Smith River Drainage currently supports only four populations of non-hybridized WCT in a total of less than five miles of stream (less than 1% of historical habitat). One of these, Jumping Creek, a small stream on the south side of the Little Belt Mountains currently holds a very small genetically pure WCT population that is severely threatened



*Genetically pure Jumping Creek westslope cutthroat trout*

(<200 individuals) by displacement from brook trout. Suppression of brook trout over the past three years was initiated to try to stave off extinction until a barrier site was located. In 2007 a barrier site was located and construction involving the use of explosives to blast out a waterfall was initiated. In 2008, remaining WCT will be moved to a safe location and brook trout above the barrier will be

removed with piscicides. After complete removal of brook trout, Jumping Creek WCT will be transferred back to their native habitat. This project, when completed, will increase the miles of stream in the Smith Drainage that hold pure native WCT by 30%.

### ***Choteau Area (Dave Yerk)***

#### Tiber Reservoir

Montana's angling community received a big surprise when Missoula angler Bob Hart caught the new state record walleye from Tiber Reservoir on November 18, 2007. Although Tiber produces good numbers of smaller walleye, it is not particularly known for producing trophy-sized fish. Bob's record walleye, measuring 35 inches in length and weighing 17.75 lbs., unseated Dan Spence's previous record by more than a pound. Spence's walleye was caught in Fort Peck back in 2000. What was even more surprising than Tiber producing such a large walleye was Bob's fishing technique for catching the trophy—he was shore fishing from the comforts of a lawn chair. To add more to this great fish story, the new state record was only the second walleye Bob had ever caught in his life. Fishing under the guidance of local angler and friend Gordon Smedsrud of Shelby, Bob had caught his first walleye (14 inches long) just the previous day. Congratulations to Bob on a great fish!

Besides Bob's success, most other Tiber anglers enjoyed another year of good walleye fishing during 2007. Although the ice fishing season started out slow and challenging for most (including the local biologist), anglers enjoyed excellent walleye catch rates throughout the summer months and again noticed an improvement in the size and condition of the fish they caught. A cursory look at the stomachs of harvested walleye indicated that juvenile yellow perch was the primary prey consumed. This was similar to what was observed during 2006, and these observations indicate the importance of yellow perch to Tiber's walleye. Although FWP introduced spottail shiners in 1984 and cisco in 1997 to enhance the forage base for Tiber's walleye, yellow perch continue to be their preferred prey item.

It has now been 10 years since FWP introduced cisco (or lake herring) into Tiber. The objective of this introduction was to provide additional forage to improve growth and body condition of the reservoir's walleye population. A similar introduction was made into Fort Peck Reservoir back in the early 1980s with much success; walleye growth improved dramatically and as a result this reservoir is considered to be Montana's premier fishery for large walleye. The same success has not been realized in Tiber.

So what has happened since cisco were introduced into Tiber back in 1997? It is more a story about what has not happened. Tiber's cisco population has demonstrated very little natural reproduction since their initial introduction. In fact, 2002 is the only year that significant production occurred and that year-class now accounts for about 90% of the current population. Because this year-class will be approaching the end of their life span (about 6 years) in 2008, unless significant production occurs this year it is likely cisco numbers will drop dramatically in Tiber. Although it is unlikely cisco will ever completely disappear from the reservoir, they will no longer dominate the fish community like they have in recent years. In 2006 fall gill net surveys in Tiber, cisco accounted for over 90% of all fish sampled.

What will this potential decline in cisco mean to Tiber's fishery? Certainly, the reservoir's northern pike and lake trout populations have capitalized on the abundant cisco—both species have exhibited impressive improvements in growth and body condition. Although Tiber's cisco have grown too quickly and large for walleye to readily feed on them, Bob Hart's record catch is evidence that at least some walleye have transitioned to feeding on them. Additionally, it is likely that cisco may have reduced northern pike and lake trout predation pressure on other prey species like yellow perch and white suckers. Gill net survey data indicates these populations have increased in abundance since the establishment of cisco in Tiber. So, anglers should stay tuned, as there are a lot of unknowns on what the future holds for Tiber's fishery. One thing for sure, managing western reservoirs is never a dull endeavor.

One final interesting note: This past fall FWP biologists sampled one of Tiber's rarest fish



*Bob Hart and his 17.75 lb.  
new state record walleye  
caught in Tiber Reservoir on  
November 18, 2007.*



*Shovelnose sturgeon continue to persist in Tiber Reservoir 51 years after the Marias River was impounded.*

while completing gill net surveys—a shovelnose sturgeon. Because there has never been any evidence of shovelnose reproducing in the Marias River above Tiber, and only about a dozen adult sturgeon have been sampled in Tiber since standardized netting began in 1973, this fish is likely a relict of the Marias River before it was impounded. It is amazing to realize this was 51 years ago!

### Lake Frances

It was another challenging year for anglers on Lake Frances. A poor snowpack resulted in minimal spring inflows, and thus irrigation and municipal water demands reduced the reservoir's

elevation quickly. Although fishing for walleye, northern pike, and yellow perch was very good for most of the summer, the dropping water elevation made access difficult at times. The low water conditions experienced in 2007 are becoming more the “norm” on Lake Frances; it has been over four years since the reservoir last filled.

If there is one positive aspect of the low water conditions on Lake Frances, it is the vegetation that develops along the shoreline. Expansive stands of willows and sweet clover have sprouted along the perimeter of the reservoir, and once the reservoir fills again (some day!) this vegetative cover will provide excellent spawning substrate and hiding cover for the reservoir's fishes, especially yellow perch and northern pike. We often see population spikes in these two species once Lake Frances refills following an extended drawdown.



*Dewatered Eureka Reservoir, near Choteau, is indicative of the growing loss in boating and angling opportunities.*

### Other Choteau Area Waters

Whether you call it ongoing drought or climate change, one thing for sure is many of our fisheries are experiencing drastic changes. Lower snowpacks, earlier run-off, warmer summers, and increased water demands have all placed greater strains on our water resources, fisheries, and recreational opportunities. The trophy rainbow trout fishery in Bean Lake and popular walleye fishery in Bynum Reservoir are essentially lost due to the lack of water inflows and declining pool levels. Boating access was limited or eliminated at several popular reservoirs due to low water elevation. On Eureka Reservoir, boaters were only able to access the water from April into early June before it became too low to launch. FWP was not able to stock rainbow trout into Eureka Reservoir until October, and then only

after laying out over 100 ft. of pipe. Pishkun Reservoir boaters lost access in early August, and on Nilan Reservoir boaters had to use a primitive gravel ramp to launch beginning in August. There was no boating access to Lake Frances for most of August and September, and beginning in September Tiber Reservoir's declining water elevation limited launching to just two ramps on the entire reservoir. Spring Creek, a once popular in-town fishery for local youths, again ceased to flow through Choteau throughout 2007. FWP used to stock catchable-sized rainbow trout in Spring Creek for a great local fishing opportunity, and many local residents fondly recall spending their earliest fishing days on this special small stream.

### ***Great Falls Area (Grant Grisak)***

The Missouri River section between Holter Dam and Cascade is one of Montana's most popular fisheries. Each year nearly 100,000 angler days are spent chasing the abundant and large sized rainbow and brown trout. High temperature and low flow typified the Missouri in 2007. There were several days in July and August where the water temperature reached 70 degrees, but fortunately cooler weather in late August allowed the river to return to more normal conditions. Despite this, trout appear to be thriving.



*Brown trout such as this are common in the Missouri River below Holter Dam.*

In 2007, biologists estimated there were approximately 3,511 rainbow trout and 715 brown trout per mile in the Craig section, which is above the long-term average. In the Cascade section, they estimated there were 1,586 rainbows and 573 browns per mile, which is also above the long-term average.

In 2007 biologists started a comprehensive evaluation of trout spawning in the Missouri River. Each week during the rainbow spawning period (March-May) biologists walked index sections in tributaries to count the number of spawning nests, called redds, to determine the peak of spawning.

After the peak occurs, they walk the entire stream to complete the counts. In the spring of 2007 they walked over 50 miles of stream and counted over 4,500 rainbow redds. In December biologists conducted the same study for browns and counted nearly 1,700 redds in 19 miles of stream. During two helicopter flights over the Missouri River, they discovered 21 spawning areas for rainbow trout and 37 areas for browns in the river.

Like the Missouri, the Smith and Sun rivers were plagued with high temperatures and low flows in 2007. On the Smith, water temperature exceeded 73 degrees for several consecutive days in July and peaked at 79 degrees. The Sun River also exceeded 73 degrees for several consecutive days then peaked at 81 degrees. For this reason FWP



*Biologists electrofish the Smith River each year to capture trout to estimate the population.*

instituted a number of angling restrictions on both rivers to provide relief for the trout populations. Cooler temperatures in late August prompted FWP to relax the restrictions into the fall.

The harsh conditions on the Smith were reflected in the trout population estimates in 2007. In the Eagle Creek section, rainbows were estimated at 296 per mile and browns were 250 per mile; both slightly below the long term average. Despite low estimates for catchable trout (greater than 8 inches), biologists observed an unusually high number of trout less than 8 inches, which is evidence of successful reproduction the previous

year. Biologist are optimistic these fish will help boost the population in future years.

Anglers sought relief from the warm weather in 2007 by heading to the mountain streams for angling and cooler temperatures. A number of streams in the Little Belt, Highwood, Big Belt, and Rocky Mountains provide excellent angling opportunity for the novice and seasoned angler alike. Stream fishing can be combined with camping in many areas and provides opportunity to fish with bait, lures and hand tied flies. In addition to trout fishing, central Montana offers a diversity of opportunity for warmwater species such as yellow perch, bass, pike, and walleye. Two such areas are the ponds at Pelican Point Fishing Access Site, located six miles southwest of Cascade, and Wadsworth Pond located on the west side of Great Falls. Each year anglers spend about 240 days fishing Pelican Point Ponds for the dependable 7-inch perch and quality largemouth bass up to 17 inches. Wadsworth Pond has been plagued with water quality issues throughout its history, but still provides opportunity for angling close to a large urban area. Each year Wadsworth hosts the annual Kids Fishing Day, which attracts about 3000 people. Both of these fisheries go a long way to generate interest in the sport of angling among children and occasionally produce the 'lunker' walleye or largemouth bass sought by every angler.

### ***Lewistown Area***

***(Anne Tews)***

#### Ackley Lake

The removal of 8.2 tons of suckers in spring 2006 may have benefited trout for at least a year. Gill netting in Ackley Lake found near record lows of white suckers and excellent numbers of rainbow trout. Rainbow trout in fall gill nets averaged 0.75 pounds and 12.2 inches, which is larger than seen during the past two years and is slightly lower than the long-term average. First year growth of rainbow trout was average at 5.4 inches, but was 0.8 inches less than 2006 growth. Ackley Lake is scheduled to be drawn-down to complete repair work in fall 2008 and will not be stocked this spring.

#### Bair Reservoir

In general, trout in Bair Reservoir have been small and skinny for the last twenty years. A sucker removal project undertaken here in 2007 resulted in the removal of 2.7 tons of white suckers. During trapping, over 800 rainbow trout up to 3.4 pounds (average 0.5 pounds) were trapped. Brook trout up to 0.6 pounds and cutthroat up to 2.4 pounds



*Yellowstone cutthroat trout from Bair Reservoir*

were also captured. Despite removal of over 7000 suckers, there were 49 suckers captured per net during fall gill netting, which was an increase from 2006. Condition of rainbow trout remained low. However, the average rainbow trout at 11.9 inches and 0.56 pounds was larger than seen at Bair Reservoir for 16 of the last 17 years (mean 10.4 inches). First year growth at 5.6 inches was a record high (mean 4.8 inches).

#### Martinsdale Reservoir

Martinsdale was drawn down for repairs to less than 10 acres in both 2006 and 2007. Winterkill is likely at that water level. The repair was completed in December 2007

and the reservoir should start filling this spring.

#### Petrolia Reservoir

This reservoir continues to provide good walleye and northern pike fishing. Water levels were excellent in 2007. The reservoir produces walleye in the 10- pound range but most were just under a pound during fall netting. Northern pike up to about 14 pounds are found in the reservoir and they averaged 5 pounds in fall gill nets.

#### Big Spring Creek

Lewistown's premier trout stream continues to provide excellent fishing and trout numbers (>10 inches) were similar to the long-term average in 2007. Whirling disease infection levels, as determined by fish cage studies, were very high on the lower creek in 2006. However, there were about 600 one-year old rainbow trout per mile in this area in 2007. Trout populations >10 inches at Brewery Flats increased significantly after the re-meandering project was completed. Comparison of 6 years of pre and 6 years of post project data indicated trout greater than 10 inches increased by 40% per mile and numbers actually doubled at Brewery Flats due to increased stream length. However numbers of small trout declined after the project was completed.

## Region 5 - South Central Montana



*Big Spring Creek at Brewery Flats in 2006, 5 years  
after this reach was constructed.*